THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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M. E. General Conference News, Methodists throughout the country may be assured that the reports of the proceedings of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to be published in THE BEE will be accurate, fair and interesting. We shall devote all the space necessary to making complete daily reports of the sessions of this great meeting of one of the greatest of protestant churches. Our staff assigned especially to the duty of reporting the conference is thoroughly informed upon Methodism and selected with particular reference to preparing accounts of the deliberations for Methodist readers. Persons in other parts of the union interested in the general conference will find it to their advantage to subscribe for The Bee during the month of May.

RIVAL companies are at the bottom of much of the captious criticism of the Nebraska Central bond proposition.

FORTUNATELY we shall have no political contest during May and therefore the interest of our citizens will not be diverted from the proceedings of the general conference.

THE ghost dancers are still keeping up a popgun bombardment of THE BEE with about the same effect that a volley of bird shot would have upon the armor of the tucret of an ironelad warship.

THE first thing Horace E. Boies of Iowa knows the democracy of Iowa will instruct for Cleveland as first choice This would make things embarrassing in the executive mansion at Des Moines.

OUR Methodist visitors are no more surprised than we are chagrined at the inadequate railway depot facilities of Omaha. It is to be hoped they will kindly spare us the mortification of any reference to the subject.

THE era of good roads, free delivery and rapid intercommunication is dawning upon the farmer. In a few years the most serious disadvantages of rural life will be removed and the undue tendency of the population to concentrate in the cities will be arrested.

JUDGING from the intellectual character of the lay delegates present at the general conference they will prove themselves abundantly able to cope with their accomplished ministerial colleagues in discussion and other legislative proceedings.

CANADA, taking her cue from America, has passed a resolution in her House of Commons offering reciprocity to the mother country. England, in spite of her free trade notions, will probably make the proposition the basis for the formation of a British zollverein.

JOHN M. RAGAN, not long since attorney for the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, but now a veciferous anti-monopolist, has entered the present campaign in a new role. He is to be the troubadour for McKeighan. At the Adams county convention he sang one of his old songs with great unction.

Now that the Rock Island is running a lightning express between Chicago and Denver via Omaha and the Northwestern and Union Pacific have entered the lists with a record breaker, the Burlington should bestir itself and send its Denver flyer through Omaha instead of cutting this city off and going via Oreapolis. Such an arrangement would certainly prove advantageous during the summer months.

Young Mr. BRYAN has finally discovered a subject in which many of his constituents are interested. He will throw the weight of his oratory into the scales against the proposed consolidation of the Scandinavian missions. Somebody has whispered into his ear that there is a large Scandinavian vote in Nebraska and hence his sudden discovery that he should take issue with his party on this question.

AMOS CUMMINGS of New York is a broad-minded newspaper man as well as a congressman. He is a democrat of the very strictest sect, but he hates a sham, and therefore opened out in violent denunciations of the parsimony of this congress in his Saturday's speech. He showed very clearly that the penny wise and pound foolish policy of Holman, Blount and their confreres was bringing upon them and their party the ridicule of honest men of all parties. It is needless to add that the republicans punctuated the New Yorker's caustic remarks with appropriate and emphatic applauss.

A MAJORITY ALREADY Republican conventions have been

held in more than half the states and in all except Colorado the expression has been favorable to the renomination of President Harrison. Of the 930 dele- and consular representatives. It has gates who will constitute the conven- been the wise policy of that country to tion at Minneapolis a majority of them are already practically pielged to vote for the renomination of the president. It is true that only one state, Nebraska, has instructed its delegates to so vote, but in all of them, with the exception noted, the preference and wish of the republicans have been so clearly and unmistakably indicated as to amount virtually to instruction. What these conventions have made plain is that but two republic in leaders were at any time prominent in the thought of the party as candidates for the presidency. Harrison and Blaine, and when the latter withdrew from any participation in the contest the great bulk of party sunport went naturally to the president, no rival having presented himself who was able to make any show of strength against him. There can be no doubt that a majority, if not all, of the republican state conventions yet to be held will follow the course laid out by those which have appointed delegates to the national convention, so that the few enemies of the president who may find their way into that body will be powerless to affect the

the country received more hearty and cordial endorsement from the conventions of the party than has been accorded to the administration of President Harrison. The ability, integrity and patriotism that have distinguished the conduct of affairs have been acknowledged and commended in the strongest terms. The declaration of the republicans of New York that in every department of the government "the highest qualities of statesmanship have been exhibited, commanding respect and confidence at home and winning new glories for the republic abroad," and that of the Ohio republicans that President Harrison has given the country a wise, just and patriotic administration, maintaining the national dignity and honor at home and abroad, reflected the general sentiment of the party. Republicans are proud of the administration because it has been at every point clean, able and strong, and especially because it has guarded with zealous care American interests.

No administration in the history of

result.

24,516

Another fact to be noted regarding the republican state conventions already held is the harmony that has characterized them. It has been a great disappointment to the opposition that in New York, Pennsylvania and Onio, where factional conflicts were expected, the republicans "got together" without the least difficulty and perfected the work they had to do without jar or friction, imbued with a common purpose to close up the ranks and present an unbroken front to the enemy. With no controversy regarding a candidate and with its policies clearly defined, the republican party has not in twenty years been in better condition than it is in now to carry on an aggressive contest.

GOVERNOR BOILS ON THE TRACK.

The convention of the Iowa democ racy, which is to be held at Council Bluffs on the 11th of May, promises to be interesting as well as exciting. It had generally been given out that the Iowa democracy would fall into line for Grover Cleveland, with a view of securing the support of the followers of the ex-president for the nomination of Boies for second place on the ticket. But Governor Boies proposes to enter the race against Cleveland and contest for the presidential nomination. The inrtial step to make a fight for Boies and against Cleveland was taken Saturday by the democrats of Black Hawk county, which is the governor's home, by the adoption of resolutions urging the state convention to select a delegation to the Chicago convention, every member of which shall pledge himself to use his utmost endeavors to make Horace Boies the party's national standard bearer in the coming campaign.

This is practically the formal declaraion on the part of Boies of his determination to enter the lists against Cleveland. This means a factional fight at Council Bluffs with the Cleveland democrats, who form a very respectable minority in the state of Iowa, and may under skillful leadership succeed in dividing the delegation, if they do not actually carry the convention against Boies by passing resolutions to leave the delegation entirely uninstructed.

DEMOCRATIC PARSIMONY. Representative Cummings of New York is a democrat, but he does not belong to that element of the party which is in accord with the cheeseparing policy of Holman of Indiana, Mr. Cummings is opposed to extravagance in public expenditures, but he believes that the United States ought to have a navy equal to every possible demand for protection and defense, and therefore he antagonized the majority of his party in the house in their determination to practically put a stop to the construction of a navy by limiting the appropriation for this purpose, for the next fiscal year, to the building of a single cruiser. He also believes that a great and wealthy nation like the United States can afford to be properly represented abroad, and therefore he opposed the proposition to consolidate diplomatic missions and cut down the already meager salaries of consuls in order to save a few thousand dollars. This sort of economy Mr. Cummings characterized as parsimony, and in a speech in the house on Saturday he sharply rebuked the men who are urging a policy the effects of which could not fail to be damaging to the interests

of the country. The present assault of the democrats in congress upon the diplomatic and consular service of the country is consistent with the sentiment of the party regarding that service for many years. It would have reduced it to a condition of comparative worthlessness long ago if it had had the power to do so. The elevation and efficiency of that service are due wholly to the republican party, which has treated it as a necessary and valuable help to the extension of our foreign commerce. Republicans have been willing to learn something from

the policy of other nations in this particular, and especially from Great Britain, whose commercial progress has in no small degree been promoted by the energy and vigilance of her diplomatic train men for this service and to make its rewards sufficiently attractive to induce capable men to enter upon it with a view to making it their life work. It has consequently been a tower of strongth to her merchants and manu-

facturers. The United States has entered upon an aggressive commercial policy. We are ondeavoring to enlarge the markets for our products, both of the farm and the factory. We have invited other countries to unite with us in a system of trade reciprocity and the invitation has been widely accepted. We should discredit ourselves with these countries by any action that would degrade the diplomatic and consular service, with the certain effect of losing the advantages already gained and defeating the policy we have entered upon. No possible saving to be made from consolidating diplomatic missions and reducing consular salaries could compensate for such a sacrifice.

LIGHTNING RAILWAY TRAINS. Twelve years ago the shortest line of railway between Kansas City and Denver boasted of the speed of its trains which carried passengers between the two cities in thirty-two hours. The Julesburg cut-off brought Omaha, two years or so later, into like close relations with the Rocky mountain metropolis, and the trip was made from Omaha to Denver in twenty-three hours. This was heralded with a great blast of trumpets. Last night a train left on the same railroad which will make the

run in thirteen hours. Twelve years ago the time between Omaha and San Francisco was five days. From New York to the Golden Gate the journey consumed eight days. The eastern lines began to run at greater speed, and soon the traveler could ride from New York to Chicago in twentysix hours, by paying extra for the privilege. From Chicago west his speed was slow until finally the transmissouri lines began to quicken their running time. and the Chicago reads joining, now the passenger taking a fast train from New York Monday will be able to eat an early lunch in San Francisco on the following Saturday, less than five days later. One of the great western lines will dispatch Puliman palace trains from Chicago westward to Denver for the accommodation of the Knights Templar every thirty minutes. An ocean steamer has within a fortnight made the trip from New York to Southampton in six days and a

Instance after instance might be cited to show the remarkable speed now regularly made by steam cars and steamships. Nothing is so characteristic of the age as this. We are pushing the two oceans closer together and shortening the bridge neross the great Atlantic. We are in a hurry, and in our haste crowd what were formerly the experiences of a lifetime into the moments of a holiday excursion. In this march of majestic movements the west follows the east. The trains of the prairies and mountains are propelled valleys and mountains of the east. We must keep in touch with the spirit of our times, and hence visitors find in the heart of the continent and on west to the Pacific the same facilities for travel, the same luxuries and conveniences of modern existence as greet them daily in their eastern homes.

THE remonstrances sent to congress from Scandinavians in various parts of the country, and particularly in the northwest, against the proposition to abolish the mission to Denmark and consolidate it with that to Sweden and Norway, had the desired effect, and the United States will continue to be represented by a minister accredited to the Danish court. It would have been a very serious mistake to have made the change proposed by the democrats of the house committee on foreign relations since the effect would certainly have been to lose us respect with all the Scandinavian countries. Denmark intends to make a fine exhibit at the World's fair, having appropriated a generous sum for the purpose, and this action would undoubtedly have been reconsidered had we abolished the mission to that country. It would also doubtless have given offense to the king of Sweden and Norway, who has been selected to name one of the judges in the Bering sea arbitration. Unquestionably it would have been found to be very unprofitable aconomy. The Scandinavian population of the United States will understand that the abandonment by the democrats of their objectionable scheme was made wholly from a fear of political consequences, and they will not think less of the insult to their native lands which the proposition involved.

READERS of THE BEE have discerned already that our promise of complete reports of the Methodist general conference is being fulfilled. Any newspaper may roadily print the proceedings of the daily sessions of the conference. It is not so easy, however, to forecast and treat of the countless technical questions which will demand and receive the attention of the various standing committees before they are discussed by the main body in open session. THE BEE will undertake to treat intelligently all important issues and keep pace with all branches of conference work as it progresses, without overcrowding its columns with unimportant routine de-

IN THE rush and bustle incident to the general conference, public spirited citizens must not forget the meeting May 11, of the people's party national committee and the arrangements for the national convention of July 4.

THE republican party of Nebraska is in greater danger from its impolitic partisans than it is from its open

Americanism to the Fore.

It is reported from Washington that the secretary of the navy has given notice that

"none but American citizens shall bereafter be appointed to places in our navy yards," and that suchi-hitens as may already be employed there whill be required to procure papers of natoralization. . This policy is not of the quality of know-nothingism. is patriotism, Americanism. It does not in any way cartail'the just rights or privileges of foreigners coming to the United States from any other country. Even allens living here who refuse to acknowledge our government, are under its protection and enjoy its benefits; but 'ft' is not fitting that they should be employed in its service. There are plenty of American citizens who are able and ready to build and to man all the ships of our pavy and all other ships en-

titled to carry the American flag. The Colorado Bolt.

Chicago Nows. The monotony of administration praises by one republican state after another has been ruthlessly broken by Colorado. This head quarters of the silver propaganda has been holding a republican convention, which went out of its way to condemn President Harrison and to refuse him its support for renomination. * * This anti-Harrison sontiment has been apparently fostered by the Colorado representatives in congress. The convention was run to order by Senators Teller and Wolcott. It is not very clear, bowever, what those statesman hope to gain by their attitude of open hostility to the administration. Calling themselves republicans they have latery been seeking alliances in more than one direction to undermine, if possible, the republican party's strength in

Diagnosis of Illinois Doctors. The democratic party in Illinois is left in a commanding position by the action of its state convention. Its state tieset has all the dements which command success before the people. Its platform makes a clear and bold statement of the state and national issues on which the campaign will be decided.

thie mo Herslit (dem.) A distinguished Kentuckian once said that

the democratic party was an army of lions led by jackassos. A majority of that section of the democratic party which assembled at Springfield on Wednesday acted like an army of jackasses ted by William R. Morrison and W. C. Gondy. Public Safety Demands.

Minnapolis Tribane.

The safety of the public demands that iron curtains should be introduced into American play houses. With the knowledge that such curtains prevent the flames from extending from the stage to the auditorium, audiences would no longer indulge in affrighted panies and our graveyards would be less thickly populated.

Complimentary to Clark.

Allohe-Democrat The election of S. H. H. Clark as president of the Union Paritic railroad is a triumph for Jay Gould; and it is also a significant recornition of the ability and services of one of the feremest rancoad managers of the United States

The Metalie Meteor.

New York Commercial Should Senator Teller lead a silver party he would come to an end like the proverbial tale that is told, and none but southern humorists would ever quote from it.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Chiengo Times. An intimate friendship long existing be ween George W. Childs and the Dresels of Philadelphia has resulted most happily in the foundation of a home in Colorado for invalld members of the Typographical union. Mr. Cailds, who commenced life as a pubfisher at Baltimore and transferred his business to Philadelphia, is a man of strong individuality and of most benevoient disposition. He now enjoys a green old age, by the same power as those of the rounding and crowning a career which has me in the United States having targe means has been so generous and discriminating in their bestowal

Mr. Childs is about to visit Colorado Springs for the purpose of dedicating this a most admirable institution of its He has seen little of the west, for like kind. men of his generation generally whose interests and whose successes have been cast of the Alleghanies, he has had little inclination to move in this direction. Nothing but his strong friendship for General Grant induced him to make a trip so far westward as Chi cago. This was done in 1879, when Grant was received from his tour of the world. The present trip, upon which it is pleasant to note that every preparation has been made hospitably to receive and entertain Mr. Childs, will open his eyes to the fact that the west is not here at all, being, in fact, very much west of here, and he will have no diffi culty in believing, after driving through Chicago for a day or two, that there are actunity in Chicago bomes of superior archi-tecture to those to which he has been accus-tomed in the Quaker city. His entertain ment will come largely from the interest with which he has been associated from boyood, but Chicago generally need not besitate to give hearty wercome to Mr. Chiids, for he is every inch a man.

THE MERKY FRATERNITY.

New Orleans Picayune: Women make good ight housekeepers. They know when the buoys are all right.

Yonker's Statesman: It was the man who of his voice fall who had a cracked voice, we Columbus Post: The follow who offers forty ents on the dollar is usually in a compromis-

TO A FARRSAINT.

For forty tedious days drawn out, Thou most perverse of misses (Your sacrifice you say it was). You've kept from me your kisses. And now you come with lips held an To mine-your penance over-You'd have me leave the arid sands

And dwell once more in clover But has it been an arid sand For me while you've been fasting? Dear me, so far as I'm concerned.

Your penance can be lasting. S chara was too much for me, It had too dry a basis. And while you fasted, dear, I found A dimpied, sweet oasis.

Cloak Review: Van Brash-How do you like my "portrait of a hadyr" Grizzs-First rate. But you don't say whether she is at a full dress ball or taking a bath.

FATAL CONTRACTION. Clothderum I Furnisher

Childerian I Farmisher.

The gladsome spring is here at last,
And from the shelf on high
We take last summer's suit and gaze
On it with a longing eye.
O loy: It looks as good as new,
Each seam is rerfect quite;
No rip or tear or fatal spot.
Greets our orrantured sight.
We think of tailor's bills we've saved,
In glee we donce the thoor;
And then we put it on to find
It's shrunk a footor more.

National Barber: The barber is a sort of bellicose individual. He has his little brushes right along; he latters people, and he occa-sionally smashes their mugs.

Philadelphia Lodger: A popular dance is called Tota. Tostoe would seem more fitting, but it will not go with people who exclude dancing in tota. SOME QUEEK WANTS.

A skillful dentist to find the teeth of a gale.
A cook to prepare dinner on a mountainage. A stand-up collar for the neck of the woods.
A hat to fit the head of the k-issouri river.
A set of artificial teeth for the mouth of the

A grown for the brow of a hill.

A snu -fitting shoe for the foot of a moun-Several bundred women to scour the coun-An energetic barber to: have the face of the A lady to wear the Cape of Good Hope. Locks for the Florida Keys. A wise man to terch the saily islands. Some one to love the river Darling.

HOMES OF POLISH NOBILITY

They Lead Lordly Lives, While Peasants Are Their Abject Slaves.

THE PETROLEUM FIELDS OF GALICIA

Manners, Food and Picturesque Dress of the Peasantry of Austrian Poland-Simple Annals of a Poor but Contented People.

[Copyrighted 1832 by Edyar L. Waterman,] LEMBERO, Galicia, April 7 .- | Special to THE BEE. |- My original purpose in visiting Austrian Poland was to inspect, at the invitation of a friend, the new petroleum fields of northeastern Austria and incidentally to study the Galleian lowly.

On first reaching Cracow a basty trip by rail to Kolomea, in the southeastern corner of Galicia, a half day's walk from the frontier of parbaric Bessarabia, demonstrated that there was nothing of very great interest to write of these industrial develop-

An oil belt 300 miles in length and about twenty-five miles wide extends southeast from near Sanok, in Galicia, along the Carpathian range of mountains. It then passes between Bukovins and Hungary, and thence breaks away into the Roumanian oil fields in detached spurs of the Carpathians. It is perhaps 1,000 miles in length, and altogether forms what is known in the geography of petroleum as the "Galician deposits" and territory of the "Austro-Roucantan refineries."

Until 1881 the operations were of the most primitive character, consisting almost exclusively of "hand digging" and the "free tail" systems of sinking wells. At the date named the Canadian system of "pool tool drilling" was introduced, and rapid development, packed by English capital and operated by Galician Polish companies, resulted. All the steam power machinery is imported from England. Engineers and superintendents have been brought from the Canadian oil fields, and the ools, formerly supplied from Hanover, are now made in Galicia.

The flow of oil is not to be compared with that of the average Pennsylvania districts. It becomes most insignificant when the great Russian wells of Basu are taken into account, yet it is a fairly profitable source of supply; has given employment to thousands of Polish and Ruthenian peasants, whose wages are 90 kreutzers, or about 30 cents per day, with a daily allowance of two sticks of cordwood for fuel; and I find the entire annual production of the Galician petroloum fleids equals two-thirds of the total com-sumption by all Austria.

in so far as these peasant employes, who were too recen'ty agriculturists, woodsmen and mountaineers to have lost any of their ereditary customs and characteristics, gave poortunity of study of the Galician peas antry, the large groupings of such lowly had interest. But my researches among the peasant class were chiefly carried on upon the large estates and in the purely peasant The acceptance of three invitations as

guest at the homes of two noblemen and one rich gentleman farmer furnished opportunity o know slightly the aristocratic andlords and to really see their hinds o laborers and house servants as they are. The latter differ in no important respect from the laboring peasantry of the villages. save that to me they seem even more sod-denly stund and servile. At this time of the year the outdoor laborer still retains his winter clothing. He is a curious looking fellow. His hair is cut either straight across his forehead, or to a spear-like point upon it grows like a lion's mane about his shoulders and neck.

How They Dress.

His head covering is a mangy fur hood, often of squirrelskin with the tail daughing inosely upon his shoulders, or of sheep or goatskin with the fleece side next his head. sort of greateout or robe hangs loosely from his shoulders to below his knees. This hair next the body. The reversed exposed ine is covered with ancient layers of greasfor protection against snow and rain. ossesses undergarments of any sort the are shreds of rags stuffed with chaff and

He usually wears stockings of the heaviest and coarsest material, and high legged, pointed shoes of huge proportions. For not only are the precious hose protected by ropes of straw wound from above the knee to the ankle, but enough chaff and wisps of straw participate in occupancy of his cavernous shoes to provide suffi-cient warmth. Aside from this unique garb, his beard stands out from his face massy, wiry choyaux-de-frise, in which enough straw and chaff bave lodged to pro-vide an adequate "comforter" for his face

From a dozen to a score of these peasant animals seem to be attached to every large estate. If they have quarters—except thos who are married, who are provided with low thatched wooden buts, squalid and fifthy be yond description-I was not able to them. They are "messed" like hogs the great house kitchen in corners of the sta bles, and lie down at night among the othe animals, with their straw ropes and hide coats for bedding, wherever they are able to find most congenial and comfortable stabling. Serfdom is not supposed to exist in this land, but I have a well founded suspicion that something very like it is in vogue.

Twelve Cents a Day.

The wages of such laborers do not exceed an average of 30 kreutzers per day, perhaps cents although they are glad enough to get this. Each estate is provided with a steward or overseer, who, like the Irish verseer, adjusts matters so that human effort is not permitted to produce more than this kind of human life is supposed to require. He has a storehouse filled with the rude requirements of these estate laborers coats, shoes, hose, belts, something that is called tobacco and snurf, caviare and vile brandy. These are issued, after the manner of our own exquisitely devinsh "truck" system with miners, with such discretion that the estate laborer is in life long debt, and is subject to the prison and lash if he ac-tempts to escape his master and his ob-

And yet the households sustained by this lovely adjustment of human equities and ethics are as serene and sweet as I have ever found. Wherever my host and I moved about the estates these white slaves first bent and kissed the hems of our greatcoats and then stood with bared heads in silence until we had passed. No doubt this sort of thing gives the master a grand czariike feel-ing, and it is lording it cheaply besides. So. too, within the mansions, where the servants are few in comparison with similar establishments in other European countries, when the somewhat better conditioned white

are not eternally grabbing at one's sleeve or coat skirts to perform this osculatory rever-ence, they are continually, when entering or leaving any apartment, or receiving an order or serving you, elaculating, with ducked heads: "Ich kust die hand!" Tutors, But no Schools.

There are no schools or colleges for the better class of girls, and at nearly all these Polish aristocratic homes I found a bonne, an English governoss, or both, and a French tutor. They receive excellent salaries, live on something like terms of equality with their employers, are usually broken dow gentlemen or gentlewomen with "a literary turn" like provident Mr. Wegg, and are the most glad and grateful people on earth when chince brings a traveler like myself from the outer world of glowing activities among

I do not know whether to pity them or the manual servants of the household most. They live in a refined sort of Siberia in which there is searcely a ray of lightsomeness or opportunity for enjoyment, with the advan-tage rather on the side of the serfs beneath them; for the latter know only the dull, pledding, beastly daraness into which they have been born. I found one woman here, a governess, whom I know to have been a fashionable leader in the "English circle" in Berlin in 1882; while a tutor in postestablishment is an Oxford linguist, who has

published a creditable book in London within five years last past. Both of them begred me in God's name not to reveal their present

whereabouts and condition. Outside of the great estates, the Galician peasantry in general are of two distinct races the Ruthenians of Russian descent, and the Poles. Their conditions are equal, but they have many distinct characteristics. Neither actually possesses a foot of soil. Most hold their patches of ground or huts when they are simply cotiers and laborers at the will of the lord; and rent is seldom collected in money, for of money they have little or none. Field products are sometimes taken in lieu of money, but rents are usually, almost universally collected in labor, amounting to from eighty to 100 working days in each year to

The Ruthenian is the tidler, thriftler, more manful man of the two. His dress is of coarso, hempen stuff, with his shirt hanging outside his trousers, with occasionally a sacklike coat made of the coarse long hair of the mountain sheep. His feet are covered with moccasins pointed at the toes and laced from the toe to the ankle. He wears no stockings his ankies half way to the knees, where it binds his baggy trousers closely. In the summer he wears a straw hat and in the winter a Lapland hood. He is a coarse clean man, never fat, of spiendid muscular devel-opment, wiry, active, alert and by all odds the best workman or laborer in Galicia.

How the Women Dress.

The Ruthenian woman has some odd ideas of dress. The material is usually of coarse linen. Her gown, which is in reality her chemise, is open from neck to and is belted in loose folds the waist. Another curious and distinguished article of dress is her woolen apron. She is never without this, but it is worn behind, never in front. She has no stockings or under garments, but her feet are shou like her husband's-with pointed and laced moccasins. Her head, in winter and summer, is always bound in a gaudy handkerchief, but she possesses no other article of clothing whatever, except a sheep-skin coat for winter use. What she lacks next her sain she makes up in ornamenta-tion. I have counted more than a score of brass rings on the fingers of her two hands. Her carrings of hollow brass would hold enough oil to light the family fireside for an evening; and her neckince of glass or imitation coral beads, coiled a half dezen times about her by no means charming neck, is

always vards in length.

The Ruthenian "stove" is nothing more nor less than a wigwam fire, which smolders continually upon a clay floor in the center of the hut. It is never allowed to die out. A space about forty feet square is laid with well kneaded clay. The edges are slightly raised. In the center of this the fire is lighted. All cooking utensils are ranged about the fire and have no other place. They are not many, for the food of these Ruthenians consists almost wholly of corn meal boiled in porridge or baked in a cake resembling the southern corn " and they rarely use other condiment than snit.

The Polish Peasantry.

The appearance and regimen of the Polish easantry, whether laborers about the oil elds, woodsmen or agriculturists, are very different. The men are of slower action, dark, unrainly, and wear mustachols of great size and fierceness of appearance. women are bony, hard featured, save among the very youthful maidens, with black, beauty and restiess eyes. Neither men nor women are pleasant in appearance or temper. They have no distinctive dress, unless rags

may become by their universal use distinc-tive. They are the most uncouch and foroidding lowly folk in their homes or at labor I ever met. But none are so poor as to not possess neat suits for Sundays, feast days and market time diversion. On these occasions the women appear in cottons of the most striking colors. Like the Ruthenian women, they are loaded down with Bruma-gem jewelry, and a green, yellow or red kerchief turbans their heads, while the men invariably appear in black.

Often five to ten families live under one

roof, but usually the doma, or house whi the Ruthenian calls his buda, is a tiny nut of one room. All the furniture in this—cots, stools, tables and chests—are handmade and almost always made by the peasant nimsolf. There is invariably one box on which he has lavished his most loving art. It contains his keepsakes and treasures and all his kreutzers and guiden. He never reilinguishes the key to this, and not even his wife knows how little or great is the store it contains. What He Feeds Upon.

The Polish peasant's stove is a square box of stone or bries, with a square hole in front and another square hole on top. As his stove is more modern than the cleft:
Rutheaian's, his food is more varied and the was a cryptic chamber. better. He is a lover of all vegetables, and cabbage is almost a staple of food. This is varied by his barsz soup, or a vegetable oup containing chunks of pork, and each Polish peasant is said to consume half a ton of gorken, or cucumbers preserved with bay leaves and salt every year. Another meal of which he is very fond is potatoes and sour milk. The latter costs but 5 reutzers per quart, or 8 cents per gallon. He is a slave to spirits, and the average Polish peasant consumes one gallon of vite

derman schnapps every week. The houses of both Ruthenian and Polish peasants are but one story high, with one room open to the roof They made of slabs and bits of refuse timber from the mountain mills. These bits are rudely mortised together. When the inner structure s completed pegs are driven into the sides. Clay mortar is then thrown upon the pegs and nounded until it is solid. The surfaces are then wet and worked by hand and light naliets until perfectly smooth and dry when the huts are whitewashed and thatched. Little groups of these charmingly diversify the often dreary Galician landscape. Ergan L. Wakeman.

AT LIBERTY.

Ferginand Ward Again a Free Man-Hie Meeting with His Son, PUTNAM, Conn., April 30. - Ferdinand Ward, who was released from Sing Sing this morning, arrived at Putnam at 5 o'clock p. m. Looking anxiously about, he at once ordered a backman to harness up the fastest horse in his stable and take him to Thompson, the residence of his brother in-law, F. D. Green. Just as the horse was harnessed Green arrived at the stable. With a mutual smile of recognition they shook hands and the order for the horse was countermanded. Ward, a few minutes later, was brought face o face with his son, Clarence, a bright lad of s years, who is living with Mr. Green. He kissed the lad passionately and then got into the carriage, and with his arm around the boy

grove to Thompson. He showed continua signs of affection, his eyes feasting on the object so near to his beart. The lad did not quite comprobend the state of affairs. Ward has not seen the boy since his incarceration, and Mr. Green has had charge of the child since the death of his mother. Everyone is fondly attached to the bright little fellow, who does not know of his father's bistory.
Mr. Green formerly lived in New York. but has lived in a quiet way in Thompson for six or seven years, where he is highly re-spected and is superintendent of a Sunday school. Ward was dressed in a neat suit of gray, with top coat and black hat. He gives

doubtless remain for a time at Thompson. Militia Men from Kansas City. Captain Cusil Lochtman, Lacutenant Claude H. Congdon, Surgeant Ed Hovellman and Quartermaster Benjamin Harburg, of the Hale Zouaves of Kansas City, spent yesterday in Omaha in connection with the coming national competitive drill.

to indication as to his future plans, but will

The visitors were entertained by President Mulford and Secretary Aitchison of the drill association. A trip was taken to the fair grounds, where the encampment will be heid, and the grounds thoroughly gone over, The Kansas City people seemed very well pleased with the location and gave the managers of the affair considerable encouragement, Captain Lecutions said that with the improvements contemplated the encampment grounds would be the best arranged of any

that he had ever seen. The Hale Zouaves will come forty strong and be accompanied by some of the city fathers and a number of ladies, besides Fire thief George Hale, after whom the Zouaver were named. This organization is well known all over the country and is considered a crack company. The Zouaves have gone to every national encampment for a number of years, and are the proud possessors of three first and one third prizes, besides any umber of medals.

Omaha Carpenters Will Not Strike. President Musser of the local Carpenters anion, was seen yesterday and asked about the report that the carpenters would strike today for eight bours work a day.

"I have heard that report," said Mr. Musser, "and speaking officially, as president of the union, can assure you that the carpenters here have no idea of striking for eight hours a day or anything else. The carpenters federation in the United States numbers about 92,000 members, and since the organization has grown to be such a mammoth concern we have always pre-ferred arbitration to settle any little difficulties. We are so strong now that we can get nearly anything we ask for, and there is no necessity for a strike. In Omana our unity gets along very harmoniously with our mechanics and the big contractors, and there is no sign of trouble ahead. We have no prievances, and until the supreme court decides upon the legality of the eight hour law we will not make ony demands.

THE JACK POT.

Minneapolis Tribune

Minicipals Tribute.

I sauntered down through Europe.
I wandered up the Nile.
I sought the mausoleum where the mummled
Pharaohs lay:
I found the scalptured tunnel
Where quietly in style
Imperial sarcophagi concented the royal clay.
Above the vault was graven deep the motto
of the crown:
Who openeth a jack pot may not always rake

Who openeth a Jack pot may not always rake it down."

It is strange what deep impressions the granite tunnelling I saw a dings

I drew and got four kings. But on a brief comparison I laid them down

Because upon the granite stood that sentence o d and brown "Who openeth a jack pot may not always rake it down.

make this observation

A man with such a hand Has psychologic feelings that perhaps he should not feel: But I was somewhat rattled should not feel:
But I was somewhat rattled
Out in that foreign land,
And had some dim suspicions, as I had not
watched the deal.
And there was that inscription, too, in words
that seemed to frown:
"Who openeth a jack pot may not always are
it down."

betesting metaphysics philosophic moral where I think it ought to

Then change into a boomlet, then to a boom-In caucus or convention, in village or in

Who openeth a jack pot may not always rake it down."

Q I P BROWNING, KING & &

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas str.

It was A Corker---

We sold the biggest part of those \$18 suits Saturday for \$7.50, and have a few left which we'll give out Monday at \$7.50 as long as they last. Better come in the morning if you want one, or you may have to pay \$15 for a suit not a bit better. They are dark colored, in-

visible plaid sack suits, made up in the highest style of the tailor's art. We can't fill any mail orders on this suit, as the quantity is so limited that they'll all be gone before noon. We have the finest assortment of spring styles in the west, and we can certainly please you.

Browning, King & Co

Open Saturdays till 1) p. on [S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts 日とは定をででてるののない。